DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 260 142 UD 024 251

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TITLE Education and Cultural Transition: The Case of Immigrant Youth. Labour Migration and the Role of Education.
PUB DATE Mar 83
NOTE 23p.; Sponsored by Hadassah (USA) and Youth Aliyah--The Jewish Agency (Israel).
PUB TYPE Reports - General (140)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Acculturation; Adult Education; Bilingual Education; Economic Factors; Educational Needs; Educational Policy; Elementary Secondary Education; *Ethnic Groups; Foreign Countries; Government Role; *Immigrants; Migrant Problems; Migrant Workers; *Public Policy; Role of Education; *Social Integration
IDENTIFIERS Europe (West); *Guest Workers; Immigration Law; *West Germany

ABSTRACT

West Germany represents a typical case of how most West European countries have dealt with labor migration, common since World War II. West Germany's foreign workers are called "Gastarbeiter" (guestworkers), which implies that they are in Germany at the behest of the Germans, and for only a short period of time. Nonetheless, statistics show that the number of foreign workers is less than the number of foreign residents. This indicates that social immigration is occurring more often than simple transitory labor migration, that West Germany has indeed become an immigration country. Furthermore, the migrant population is apparently undergoing a process of normalization (i.e., the wage earner's separation from his family and the male/female imbalance in the foreign population are being eliminated). This makes necessary an immigration policy that addresses the needs of the new immigrants for social integration, higher social status, and, especially, improved employment prospects. Because the Gastarbeiter are concentrated in positions requiring less education, they are the most vulnerable to job loss and discrimination in personnel policy. Existing systems for educating immigrants include bilingual programs (allegedly, to give the chance of return to the origin country), but these actually help to hold immigrants at the lowest social step. The immigrants and their children must be given the linguistic and cultural means of integration that will, in turn, improve their employment prospects. (The paper concludes with a list of recommendations for migration policy and intercultural education; nine statistical tables are appended.) (KH)

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ED260142

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL TRANSITION:
THE CASE OF IMMIGRANT YOUTH
בני נוער במצבי הגירה ומעבר תרבותי

SPONSORED BY: HADASSAH (USA) AND YOUTH ALIYAH — THE JEWISH AGENCY (ISRAEL)

LABOUR MIGRATION AND THE ROLE OF EDUCATION

Lutz-Rainer Reuter

March 1983

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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The development of research on social and political integration of ethnic and cultural minorities is of recent date in Europe, although the phenomenon of post war labour migration is about 25 years old. Unlike the USA, Europe has no tradition of scientific exchange and theoretical debate about this topic, which is not new in European history; to give historical hints: during the 15th to 17th century the German migration to East and South Europe, the Hugenotte expellation from France to Prussia or the Jewish migration in and expelling from the most European countries. Not only in the FRG there is a sharp contrast between the historical concern for minority groups and the ways of dealing with present migrant communities. But confining ourselves only to the last 1oo years, we find plenty of migration waves in several Western European countries which were importing workers they could not find local workers for; for example in Germany by 1914 the number of foreign workers had arisen to about 1.2 millions (nearly 6oo.ooo from East Europe countries); in France were already living more than 1.2 millions during the nineties of the last century. After the First World War especially France recruited again foreign workers (193o about 3 millions) from Eastern and Southern Europe and Northern Africa countries. In Germany the number of foreign (often compulsory) workers arose to more than 5 millions during the Nazi period (1943). In such a situation it may be useful to recipate especially American, Australian or Israelite experiences, policies and theoretical approaches, on the other hand the risk is to import foreign paradigmas without actually evaluating the validity of their transposition to another continent with other social structures, traditions, values and experiences about migration processes and the existing of minorities. One of the most important differences seem to be that the foreigners on the European continent were regarded (and did define themselves) as 'migrant workers', not as 'immigrants'; today this is indicated by the ambivalence of behavior (to stay) and attitude (to return) or the different expressions of minority or migrant communities. I'll try to describe some important aspects of European labour migra-

tion, migrant communities and migrant policies in the receiving countries and end with some theses to the intercultural education approach and open questions.

1. Labour Migrants in Western Europe

Between 18 and 2o million migrants are now living in the Western European countries. After the Second World War West Germany could meet its industry's manpower needs from the 12 million refugees from the annexed Eastern parts and the communist East Germany, a source which was drying up after 1955, finally when the border was hermetically closed 1961 by the East German government. The West German government signed recruitment agreements with other countries for organized recruitment of unskilled, young, male workers (1955: Italy, 196o: Spain and Greece, 1961: Turkey, 1963: Marocco, 1964: Portugal, 1965: Tunesia, 1968: Yugoslavia). As a result the number of foreign (migrant) workers rose from 7o.ooo in 1954 to 2.6 millions in 1973 (11.9 % of all employees). The French recruitment of foreign workers started already in 1946 when Italian workers were imported; the massive labour migration began after 1956, Spanish workers after 1957, Portuguese after 1962, when the migrant workers came from Algeria, Marocco, Tunesia and the former Black African colonies. The history of labour migration especially in Belgium and Switzerland is similar. In spite of a final act of regularization (similar to the official recruitment stop of the West German government in 1973) the family immigration has continued to push up the immigration figures; in West Germany there are now about 4.67 million foreigners (without foreign soldiers and dependants) from 62.5 million inhabitants, in Belgium one out of ten is now a foreigner. The relative number of foreigners in Switzerland is now the highest in Europe, over 1 million in a total population of about 6.5 millions. In sharp contrast to the other Western European countries Great Britain has allowed in foreign nationals primarily for long-term or permanent immigration - for a relatively long period, whilst all the other countries are

still calling themselves 'non-immigration countries', considering labour migration only as a limitated, passing phenomenon. This reflects the coinage of vocabulary in Germany, where the foreign workers are called 'Gastarbeiter' - guest workers - implying that they are in Germany at the behest of the Germans and for only a short period of time. The migrant labour force in Britain (the statistics are complicated, insufficient and difficult to obtain: e.g., European Community (EC) and Irish nationals are free to enter the country without a labour permit and are not recorded in the statistics; and legal status of Commonwealth Britains is very complicated) differs in structure from all the continental countries; the vast majority has come from Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia. Therefore, political and social considerations relating to race and to international relationship have tended to influence immigration policy to a much greater degree than purely economic factors, like the continental countries where labour force interests have largely determined migration policy.

2. Foreign Workers in West Germany: Structural Development, Structural Changes, Structural Problems

Corresponding to its economic strength West Germany has always had more foreign workers than any other European Community country. Migration situation and social problems are similar in the most continental EC-countries so that I can concentrate my description on West Germany, although the structure of the foreign communities is partly different corresponding to the colonial history of some European countries. In September 1973 the number of foreign workers employed in the Federal Republic (FRG) and in West Berlin reached 2.595.ooo, a higher number than ever before (ANBA Sonder-Nr. July 1981). In the course of the economic crisis, the number of foreign workers employed declined about 76o.ooo between September 1973 and December 1977. Thereafter the number rose again and by June 198o reached 2.o71.7oo. At the present time there are approximately as many foreign workers in West Germany

as during 1972. In contrast, during the same period of time the number of foreign residence grew by over 12 % to about 4.8 millions (March 31, 1983). This discrepancy between the trend of the number of foreign workers employed and the number of foreigners in residence describes very impressively the phenomenon of social immigration instead of transitory labour migration, it is due to several factors:

In consequence to the total recruitment stop (Nov. 1973) the declining of foreign worker population was less high than to expect during the economic crisis 1973/74, because the returning foreign workers would loose their chance to return, when the demand for workers would increase again. And the loss of work by one member of the family in which often more than one were employed did not make it necessary to return home. The most important factors for the increasing of the foreign population where these:

- The greatest part of the foreign workers, now forced to decide to stay longer or to return, brought their spouses and children to Germany. As a result, the portion of the foreigners entering Germany who were not part of the labour force rose from 37 % in 1973 to 62 % in 1975, and declined only very slowly thereafter. The resulting social problems (housing, working of the dependents, cultural and religious interests) are obvious.
- The foreign population in West Germany had and still has a birth rate which is higher than the German rate - the reasons are to be found in another intergenerative behavior, different values and in the age structure of the foreign population.
- The economic situation in the emigration countries did not improve during the stay in Germany, in contrast to the economic and partly the political (Turkey) situation aggraveted. Therefore a return would have made the individual situation of migrant families worse, particularly due to Germany's social security net which got a high attractiveness since the recruitment stop for persons seeking asylum because of socio-economic motives.

The result of this development was a structural shift within the foreign population shown in Table 1 and 2, which indicates that the proportion between employed foreign workers and their dependents has strongly changed. This is reflected in Table 3-5, showing the structure of age in relation to nationality and the structure of births of Germans and

foreigners. Another important structural change concerns the length of residence - a consequence of the resistance against a strong rotation policy because of humanitarian reasons and of certain economic interests as well as of the recruitment stop that forbade return (Table 6 and 7). In Sept. 1981 33 % of 4.6 million foreigners were living six years (or less) in the FRG, 24 % had a length of residence of six to ten years, and 43 % were living ten (or more) years in the FRG. Today (May 1983) the average of residence length comes to more than ten years. Even among Turks, the 'youngest' (and biggest) immigration group of all foreigners with the largest birth rate in recent years the average stay lasts more than seven years. Finally the regional concentration of foreign residence has strengthened by the described structural changes (Table 8 and 9). Today more than 5o % of the foreigners are living in cities over 1oo.ooo; the foreigner proportion of inhabitants is 24 % in Frankfort, 22% in Offenbach, 19 % in Stuttgart or 18 % in Munich; West Berlin has about 23o.ooo foreigners and is the biggest 'Turkish' city outside Turkey and the fourth biggest 'Turkish' city in the world. In Northrhine-Westfalia is living one third, in Bavaria one fifth of the foreign population, while it is under 1 % in other states; so socio-economic needs and problems as well as political tasks are totally different (s. FREY 1982, p.3). The shortly described structural change of migration can be summarized in the following points:

1. Although there are still living (estimated) 5o.ooo - 1oo.ooo dependents in the native countries, family situation of migrant population is in a process of normalization; i.e., the separation of the wage earner from his family and the imbalance of male and female in the foreign population are gradually being eliminated.
2. The 'illusion' that the foreigners will return home which was long prevalent not only in the official policy, but also among the foreign workers themselves, is changing to the acceptance of the fact that large numbers of labour migrants will remain in the FRG.
3. This change of orientation, which still will need a very long time and which must not be mixed up with nationalization aspirations, is further strengthened by the cultural, partly linguistic estrangement of the children and juveniles from the native countries although acculturation problems are still immense; the

situation of the foreign children and young adults is the focal point of migration policies.

4. West Germany has become a country to which millions of foreigners have, in fact, immigrated and this is diametrically opposed to the official policy considerating migration as a passing phenomenon.

5. The West European countries today must be described as multinational, multiethnic and multicultural; the migrant communities tend to stay, to influence commercial and cultural life, and desire unlimited residence permits. But corresponding to latest opinion polls and to the figures of applications they do not aim at nationalization and assimilation; the number of nationalizations of migrant workers is declining (Sozialpolitische Umschau No.37/ 1984).

3. Economics of Immigration

Labour migration is both rooted in and increased by the great imbalance between the developed countries and the Third World, concerning industrialization, technology, capital and educational resources, system of international exchange of goods and terms of trade. This phenomenon reappears within the developed regions, e.g., in Europe; the unemployment as a result of the deterioritation of the economic situation in the periphery of EC was an important factor for the EC-economies. The supply of (at first) relatively underpaid young workers which did not claim efforts of the social reproduction systems has favoured a degree of economic development (for the FRG: of the continuity of its 'Wirtschaftswunder') that would not have been possible without it (POWER 1979, p.16). Although the emigrants left their countries of origin because of lack of labour opportunity at home, they only came in response to the demands of West Europe based on recruitment contracts and the activities of special recruitment agencies of Western European governments and concerns. The opposite way of capital export to and industrializing of the underdeveloped parts of Europe's periphery was only used occasionally; immigration of workers as 'industrial reserve army' (rotation approach) was economicly more productive and 'secure'. The interests and hopes of labour exporting countries included two different aspects - first to re-

duce the problem of unemployment and second to get indirect developing aid by capital transfer and investments of the migrants and by the vocational skills of remigrants, in this point inspired by 'modernisation theories'. The effects are provable but much lower than expected. Developing effects seem to be obvious and efficacious only under the conditions that remigrant projects are prepared by and combined with Western economic and technological management and vocational training aid and matched to the local and regional needs. In general there are nearly no developing effects of labour export, because the advantage of reduction of unemployment and of transfer of emigrant savings is eliminated by the disadvantage of the increase of economic power of the receiving countries. The economic outcome of labour immigration for the receiving countries is today disputed controversially: one thesis supposes that unskilled jobs (of immigrants) are and will be necessary for economic growth; the second (counter) thesis supposes that unemployment in Western states could be reduced by return of migrants, the jobs could be replaced by natives; the third supposes a strengthening technological substitution of jobs, so that the high number of immigrants will intensify the lack of work and the social crisis. But it might be obvious that the migration phenomenon will intensify the discussion in the industrialized societies about a new balance between labour and free time.

4. Immigration Policy and its Changes

The memorandum of the Federal Government's Commissioner of Foreigners which bears the title "The Present State and the Future Prospects of the Integration of Foreign Workers and their Families in the Federal Republic of Germany" suggested a new political approach of a strictly social instead of economic stressed policy against foreigners, which was marked by the following measures (KÜHN 1979):

1. Recognition that the FRG has in fact become an immigration country, while maintaining the recruitment freeze of foreign workers by German industry;

2. Integration of foreign children and juveniles both before and in school and abandoning all measures aimed at segregating them;
3. Granting a right of free access to jobs, vocational training and school education for all foreign children and juveniles;
4. Reform of the laws regarding foreigners, their legal status and security, (permanent) residence and the naturalization procedure;
5. Right of foreigners to participate in local elections;
6. Institutions of (better) social councelling of the foreign population.

The political consequences concerning the legal status of foreigners are to be considered small and halfhearted (s. DOHSE 1982, p.2o). The changes in laws and regulations with respect to residence permits do not remove the legal security of foreigners. Inspite of the limits set by the rulings of the Federal Constitutional Court, the application by the authorities of the administration of foreigners' affairs still remains an incalculable factor of their daily lives. Moreover, the new rules for residence permits are only administrative regulations, so they can easily be cancelled. In addition the criteria which are to be applied for the granting of an unlimited residence permit after 8 years of continuous legal residence (that is: children attend school; living quarters of appropriate size; work permit; being integrated in the economic and social life of the FRG; adequate knowledge of the German language) are obviously not clearly formulated and leave considerable discretion for discriminating practices of the foreigner administration which often causes anxiety and uncertainty (REUTER 1982, p.4). These are particularly suitable to describe the situation since the change of the Federal Government in fall 1982 and the conservative electoral victory in March 1983, because restrictions of the entry of dependents (only children till 6 years) and measures of 'return supports' are announced (Bundesministerium des Innern 1983), the latter are realized, but did not have grater effects.

5. Social Conditions of Migrants - The Educational Problems

The educational measures are aimed at increasing the integration chances as well as the employment prospects and thus raising the social

status of the foreign workers and their families. There is no doubt that the present bad situation of the employment system influences all conditions and chances of foreign families' daily life. It is impossible to deepen these areas here, but in order to describe possibilities as well as limits of educational policy by which the present employment system could be influenced I will give two theses: (1) Foreign workers are particularly concentrated in jobs and sectors of production which are the first to be effected by personnel reduction when there is a decline in production (e.g., building or automobil industries); (2) when reduction in personnel takes place, the foreigners are effected at first (DOHSE 1981, p.41). The latter, the discrimination by personnel policy of private firms and public authorities, raises the question of legislation policy, the former concerns state and necessary changes in education policy.

The education for migrant workers' children and for foreign adults is - not only in West Germany, but also in the other EC-countries - in different regard insufficient and unefficacious. At certain urban areas teachers have to face classes with one third or more foreign children of often six different nations; in some quarters of Berlin, Munich or the Ruhr-cities the German children are only still a minority. In school year 1982/83 34 % of the Primary School children of Berlin are not Germans. A lot of these foreign children do not speak German well enough to follow normal lessons. 7o % of migrant workers' children (85 % of the Turkish children) have not been in a kindergarten; it is estimated that about 2o % of the 635.ooo foreign children in the FRG (198o) have never attended compulsory general education. More than 5o % do not reach the Secundary School leaving qualification; 5o % do not participate the compulsory part-time vocational education or any other, not even the most minimal vocational training, less than 1o % are finishing successfully the 'dual' vocational education in school and firm (apprenticeship) (Kultusministerkonferenz 1981; Bundesminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung 1981). Apprenticeships for foreign youth are overrepresented in the craft sector (which take on many more apprentices than can be subsequently be employed) and in other sectors (e.g., electric, automatic) with uncertain occupational career prospects. All political and social groups in-

volved want to insure that these children and juveniles enjoy full educational and social opportunities with the education they receive permitting them to gain access to the labour market or to further education. All aim at social integration and reject assimilation by force (Bundesminister des Innern 1982). Political as well as theoretical opinions, however, differ how this can best be achieved, although - when the fact of immigration and permanent residence will be accepted - it is no longer possible to claim for 'integration valid for limited time' ("Integration auf Zeit") and to decline the concept of the multicultural society. But the political and more the social consequences are difficult, because the European tradition since the beginning of the last century has been one of growing monoculturalism; and today half of the immigrant population are muslims, not belonging to the European culture traditions.

The premises of a new intercultural integration approach for the different fields of migration policies are:

- Integration includes pluralism of ethnic groups, differing in attitudes and values, religion and culture, behavior and way of life;
- Integration is a mutual process, including engagement for different interests and needs as well as social contacts and cooperation in groups and communities;
- Integration is an offer to emancipation and participation within the social system of the receiving country;
- Integration includes adaption to the fundamental standards of values and behaviors of the dominating culture as well as empathy and tolerance for the migrants' cultural and moral identity and preservation of elementary aspects of their culture;
- Integration as a continuum of individual optional possibilities for the foreigners makes necessary: security in regard to permanent residence and legal status, equal rights in education and work, political participation, cultural identity, open-mindedness of the members of the national society and of the foreign groups (REUTER 1982, p.4f.).

This integration approach gives some criteria for a special migrants' educational policy: in regard to equal opportunities it is necessary to impart language knowledge to the foreign workers' children during kindergarten age; if non-integrated lessons or classes should be inevitable, the length must be limited in advance; there must be facultative offers

in the different national languages, cultures and civics; all foreign juveniles must have a realistic chance of getting vocational training and certificates. Young people and adults who have not finished school should have adult education offers in general education and vocational training. The so-described integration approach rejects the idea of separate bilingual (mainly mother tongue) classes for migrants, practiced in some conservative governed states (Länder) which put stress on the idea of leaving both options open - permanent stay or return. This kind of separation (segregation) maintains the ghetto situation where there are nearly no contacts with the German population; its result is social and cultural desorientation in both systems.Even if meant to facilitate transition into the regular school system, the most pupils stay throughout the whole period of compulsory school in these bilingual classes. The instruction in the German language is not enough to master the required level of competence for transfer to the regular general or vocational school, to find an apprenticeship or a job after school. Still today the insufficient language knowledges and the missing of qualified vocational competences are the main obstacles of the immigrants when looking for qualified and promising jobs. Therefore the present inefficacious schooling of foreign children and particularly the political decision for bilingual or national classes (allegedly to give the chance of return) maintains the immigrants on the lowest social step; it helps to maintain both, (1) the present distribution of foreigners to simple and uncertain jobs at the sectors of production where unskilled and less skilled are employed and (2) the present discrimination that takes place in case of reductions of personnel, because they belong to the lowest qualified group. The employment prospects of the foreign population - foreign parents have significantly higher educational aspirations than similar German groups - could increase when educational and social policies would aim to efficacious changes in the educational system. This would mainly concern an earlier and a more efficient language training and the realization of the intercultural education concept within the curricula and school-life.

6. Aspects of a New Approach for Migration Policy and Intercultural Education - Final Theses

1. The programs and policies for migrants implemented till now can hardly be expected to modify fundamentally the discrimination in the employment and in the vocational training system. The discussion in the educational and social sciences therefore demands an entirely new approach; but a general discussion about the need of anti-discrimination laws concerning employment and of anti-inequality-of-chances laws concerning education and vocational training did not start. In contrary: actually the upholding of the uncertain legal status as 'foreigners', 'migrant workers' or 'guestworkers' and the ambivalence of the official migration policy still has a relieving function for the society; general problems are reduced to problems of the foreigners, apparently unable to choose between politically offered options of assimilation or return. But the migrant problem is not a special problem of the migrants; it just focuses a general socio-economic problem of the employment gap. The deficit of work and jobs concerns the unskilled especially, not only foreign workers. Of course - a successful anti-discrimination policy could improve the qualification level and initiate a restribution of jobs, but could create no new. For some time it might - cynic to say - be efficient to discriminate this minority, the EC-countries still have a chance to consider regulatory alternatives before socio-ethnic disturbances occur; it should be possible to draw on the similar experiences of other countries (e.g. of the USA), even in a situation of undecision between limited migration or unlimited minority. That means, anti-discrimination policies are necessary in the questions of permanent residence, legal status and - if desired - nationalizing, in housing, schooling, and vocational training, in manpower requirement, in qualification demand, in job allocation and in representation of employment interests.

2. Social integration policies must stress the needs of the second and third generation and start as early as possible in solving language problems. The chances of young foreigners in educational and employment system significantly depend on successful activities in kindergartens and elementary schools. But this depends on eagerness, interest and cooperation of the foreign parents; consequently the school chances of children are a function of successful adult education and social work with the parent generation.

3. The school policy must aim at integrating foreign children as soon as possible in regular lessons and classes. The right to return to the country of origin cannot justify educational segregation in separate national classes, which are not able to avoid estrangement, but which will

uphold a role 'outcasts' in the receiving countries. In these so-called bilingual classes migrant children from a particular nationality are taken separately and are taught both by national teachers and teachers from their parents' home country. Initially most of the teaching is given in the mother tongue, with more and more teaching in e.g. German or French being introduced over years. This kind of separation maintains the ghetto situation of housing, because they don't get contacts to the German, French or Dutch children. Even if meant to facilitate transition to the regular classes, most pupils tended to stay far too long or for the whole period of compulsory schooling in these bilingual classes. Neither intercultural learning of the German or French children nor language training of the migrant children is enough to master the required competence level for certificates or for transfer to vocational training or job. The concept still maintained for example in Southern Germany and defined by the 'open option to return' underlines the relieving function thesis. Conditio sine qua non is a well-balanced allocation of foreign children to all schools of the community, is hindered (more in the FRG, less in other West European Countries) by the vertical structure of Secondary School System and the declining of European pupil and student figures.

4. Integration implies interculturalism which means: education to tolerance and empathy; learning of the standards and social rules of the dominating culture; openmindedness for main issues of migrant cultures; knowledge about excluding social-religious rules and traditions between the different cultures; mutual cultural enrichment; a receptive and creative attitude to the community; to place value on the cultural identity as a necessary condition for personal development; to offer equal opportunities with regard to schooling, vocational training and job allocation; and last not least competent administrators, teacher-trainers and teachers, equipped with a better knowledge of the culturous encountering one another.

5. Integration of foreign children especially from outside the European culture depends on curricula, schoolbooks and daily school activities, which show consideration on socio-cultural and religious pluralism of pupils; the anxiety of assimilation (particularly of the Turkish and Greek parents) hinders educational chances of their children.

6. Social integration only by schooling will not be successful; it is necessary to initiate different activities in the communities and residental districts, which concern work, housing, daily life, leasure, sport and culture. Local policy, which does not avoid ghettos and economic policy, which does not ensure employment make integration by schooling ineffective.

I finish with some remarks on the search situation about 'minorities' and 'migration', which comprises studies in social psychology, political science, sociology, jurisprudence, educational and linguistic sciences. Nevertheless there are far too few interdisciplinary and comparative studies, the Inter-European and international research cooperation in this field should be much better. Still now the theoretical debate shows deficits (integration theory; theory of intercultural education), and there is nearly no convergence or transfer between projects devoted to regional minority groups with those dealing with migrants. This fact is remarkable because a lot of questions are quite similar or the same (e.g., social prejudices, discrimination process); it may confirm that there is still a dominating ethno-centrism, integration is conceived not as multiculturalism but adjustment for a foreign environment.

So there is left a lot of open questions as for example: What are the social, cultural and economic consequences within the emigration countries, which lost about 15 million inhabitants, and in regard to their economic relations to the European Community? What are the long-term results of immigration in the EC-countries? Will migrant communities be progressively transformed into some kind of minority groups? What are the theoretical and empirical applications of 'integration'? Will Western Europe move towards cultural and political pluralism, or will it repeat the previous options between assimilation or exclusion? Where are models for forcasting this future (USA, Israel)? What is the intensity and the scope of conflicts to be expected along these views?

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A P P E N D I X

I. TABLES

Table 1: Foreigners' residence in the FRG and selected nationalities

year	Foreigners' residence - total -	%	among them					
			Turkey	Greece	Portugal	Jugo-slavia	Italy	Spain
1961	686 160	1,2	6 700	42 100	—	16 400	196 700	44 200
1967	1 806 653	2,8	172 439	200 951	23 996	140 553	412 777	177 033
1968	1 924 229	3,2	205 354	211 764	26 889	169 130	454 216	174 989
1969	2 381 061	3,9	322 421	271 313	37 474	331 576	514 552	206 895
1970	2 976 491	4,9	469 160	342 891	54 386	514 552	573 648	245 530
1971	3 438 711	5,6	652 812	394 949	75 241	594 284	589 825	270 350
1972	3 526 568	5,7	712 389	389 426	84 671	608 646	581 699	267 248
1973	3 966 200	6,4	910 525	407 614	111 969	701 588	630 735	287 021
1974	4 127 366	6,7	1 027 770	406 394	121 533	707 771	629 628	272 676
1975	4 089 694	6,6	1 077 097	390 455	118 536	677 863	601 405	247 447
1976	3 948 337	6,4	1 079 300	353 733	113 720	640 380	567 984	219 427
1977	3 948 278	6,4	1 118 041	328 465	110 944	630 027	570 825	201 429
1978	3 981 061	6,5	1 165 119	305 523	109 924	610 184	572 522	188 937
1979	4 143 836	6,7	1 268 307	296 804	109 843	629 649	594 424	182 155
1980	4 453 308	7,2	1 462 442	297 518	112 270	631 842	617 895	179 952
1981	4 629 729	7,5	1 546 280	299 300	109 417	637 307	624 503	176 952

1961: census; 1971: Dec.31, otherwise Sept.30.; 1970: without Berlin and Hamburg; 1971: without Berlin.
Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1964,p.645ff.;Statistisches Bundesamt, Ausländer 1981, Fachserie 1, Reihe 1.4, Wiesbaden March 1982,p.14.; Frey 1982,p.3.

Table 2: Employed foreign workers

year	number	%[1]	year	number	%[1]
1954	72 096	0,4	1968	1 089 873	5,2
1955	79 697	0,4	1969	1 501 [illegible]	7,0
1956	98 8[illegible]	0,5	1970	1 948 [illegible]	9,0
1957	108 1[illegible]	0,6	1971	2 240 793	10,3
1958	127 083	0,6	1972	2 359 392	10,8
1959	166 829	0,8	1973	2 595 000	11,9
1960	329 356	1,5	1974	2 286 625	10,9
1961	548 916	2,5	1975	2 038 779	10,1
1962	711 459	3,2	1976	1 920 895	9,5
1963	828 743	3,7	1977	1 869 453	9,3
1964	985 616	4,4	1978	1 864 051	9,1
1965	1 216 804	5,7	1979	1 947 475	9,3
1966	1 313 491	6,3	1980	2 015 593	9,5
1967	991 255	4,7	1981	1 917 239	9,1

1) share of the employed foreign workers from total number of employees.
Source: Bundesanstalt für Arbeit,Arbeitsstatistik.Jahreszahlen 1981. ANBA-Sondernummer, Nuremberg, July 1981.

Table 3: Age groups of the migration population

age group	30. 9. 1981		30. 9. 1975	
	1 000	%	1 000	%
under 5	326,7	7,1	332,5	8,6
5–10	409,1	8,8	281,4	7,3
10–15	360,3	7,8	195,1	5,1
15–20	362,1	7,8	227,1	5,9
20–25	396,7	8,6	399,6	10,4
25–35	1 104,2	23,9	1 163,1	30,2
35–45	933,7	20,2	774,3	20,1
45–55	471,2	10,2	307,0	8,0
55–65	167,4	3,6	96,3	2,5
over 65	98,2	2,1	69,2	2,1

Sources: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung, Die Ausländerbeschäftigung in Zahlen, Bonn (without year), Table 15, p.27; Statistisches Bundesamt, Ausländer 1981, Fachserie 1, Reihe 1.4, März 1981, Table 9, p.43.

Table 4: Selected nationalities and age groups of foreigners

nationality	from each time 1000 persons were (Sept.30,1981)				
	under 6 years	under 15 years	15-65 years	over 65 years	
Turkey	129	337	660	3	
Jugoslavia	89	215	776	7	
Italy	87	219	766	15	
Greece	76	250	741	9	
Spain	64	208	782	10	
Portugal	81	254	741	5	
Austria	25	120	820	50	
Holland	18	104	764	132	
Switzerland	20	87	726	187	
total	88	237	742	21	

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt 1981, Table 8, p.38f.

Table 5: Birth rates from Germans and foreigners

year	babies of			
	total	German nationality	foreign nationality	%[1]
1960	968 629	957 488	11 141	1,2
1965	1 044 328	1 006 470	37 858	3,6
1970	810 808	747 801	63 007	7,8
1971	778 526	697 812	80 714	10,4
1972	701 214	609 773	91 441	13,0
1973	635 633	536 547	99 086	15,6
1974	626 373	518 103	108 270	17,3
1975	600 512	504 639	95 873	16,0
1976	602 851	515 898	86 953	14,4
1977	582 344	504 073	78 271	13,5
1978	576 468	501 475	74 993	13,0
1979	581 984	506 424	75 560	13,0
1980	620 657	539 962	80 695	13,0

1) share of foreigners' births from total birth number.

Source: Frey, 1982, Table 8, p.8.

Table 6: Residence of selected migrants' nationalities in the FRG (1981, Sept. 30)

Nationality	from each time 1000 persons were residing from ... to ... years					
	under 1	1-4	4-10	10-20	over 20	
Turkey	41	241	415	297	6	
Jugoslavia	28	103	318	530	21	
Italy	52	171	262	433	82	
Greece	25	79	262	577	56	
Spain	18	56	251	596	80	
Austria	53	128	225	401	192	
Holland	31	86	169	258	456	
Portugal	20	96	511	366	8	
total	57	194	320	362	66	

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 1982, p.58 and Frey, 1982, Table 10, p.11.

Table 7: Length of foreigners' residence in the FRG (1980, Sept. 30)

Years of residence	all foreigners		Turks	
	in %	cumulatively	in %	cumulatively
over 15	14,1	14,1	4,6	4,6
10 - 15	23,7	37,8	19,1	23,7
8 - 10	14,5	52,3	16,3	40
6 - 8	13,9	66,2	18,9	58,9
4 - 6	8,6	74,8	11,2	70,1
1 - 4	17,0	91,8	10,0	90,1
below 1	8,1	99,9	9,8	99,9
Average length of residence in years	9,08		7,4	

Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1981, p.41. (figures inexact due to rounding.)

Table 8: Foreigners in the states (Länder) of the FRG

Land (Bundesland)	1981, Sept.30		1981, June 30
	in 1000	%	per 1000 inhabitants
Schleswig-Holstein	93,3	2,0	36
Hamburg	151,5	3,3	92
Lower Saxonia	299,1	6,5	41
Bremen	51,2	1,1	74
Northrhine-Westfalia	1435,2	31,0	84
Hesse	516,9	11,2	92
Rhineland-Palatine	169,2	3,7	46
Baden-Wurttemberg	933,1	20,2	101
Bavaria	708,6	15,3	65
Saar	45,6	1,0	43
Berlin (West)	225,9	4,9	120
Federal State	4629,7	100,0	75

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 1982, Table 1, p.5.

Table 9: Foreigners in selected cities (over 100.000) and in administrative districts of the FRG

cities and districts	foreign residence	per 1000 inhab.
	*	**
cities		
Berlin	225 900	120
Düsseldorf	87 200	148
Duisburg	76 700	138
Frankfurt	145 000	232
Hamburg	151 600	92
Köln	147 800	152
Mannheim	46 100	151
München	223 500	173
Offenbach	23 600	213
Remscheid	19 500	152
Stuttgart	106 700	183
Ulm	14 500	144
districts		
Groß-Gerau	36 700	157
Böblingen	46 600	152
Esslingen	65 400	142
Ludwigsburg	65 900	151

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 1982, p.20, 23 ff.
(* = 1981, Sept. 30; ** = 1981, June 30)

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